

**Interest to Fisheries :** Commonly seen in markets, usually fresh. Caught with handlines, traps and gill nets. Sometimes causes ciguatera poisoning, particularly in the Pacific portion of its range.

**Local Names :** AUSTRALIA: Yellow-margined sea-perch; ELLICE ISLANDS: Te tangau; GILBERT ISLANDS: Te bave; GUAM: Kakaka; JAPAN: Oki-fuedai; NEW CALEDONIA: Lutjan fauve; PALAU: Kesebii, Reyall; SAMOA: Tamala; SOUTH AFRICA: Geelstreep-snapper, Yellow-striped snapper; SRI LANKA: Padalla (S); TAHITI: To'au; TANZANIA: Changu; THAILAND: Pla kapong dang; THE PHILIPPINES: Agawin, Bambangin, Dapak, Pargo, Tingarog; TUAMOTUS (Raroia): Magu magu.

**Literature :** Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Masuda et al. (1984); Shen (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).

**Remarks :** Has frequently been referred to as Lutjanus vaigiensis and L. marginatus by recent authors.

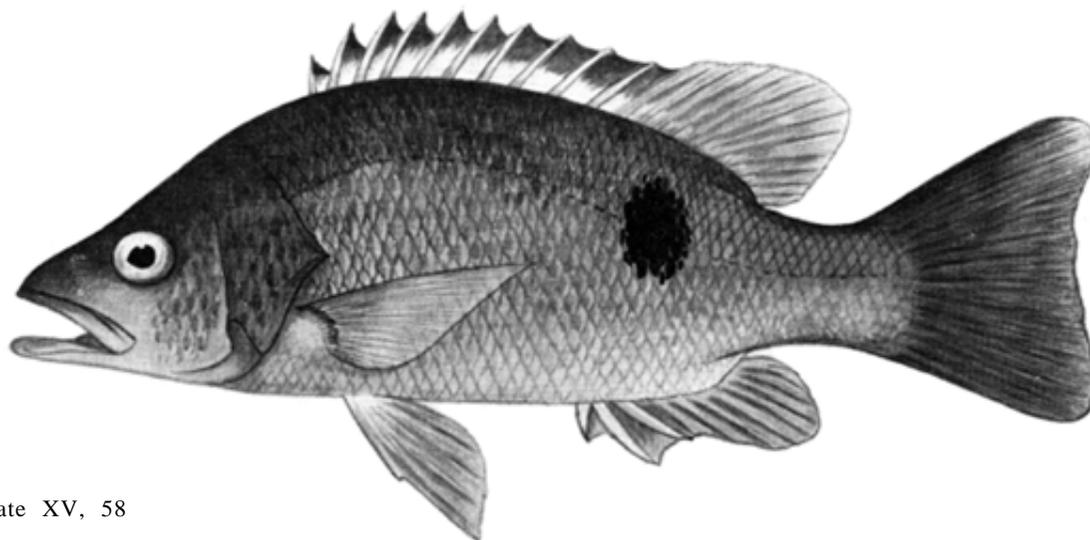
**Lutjanus fuscescens** (Valenciennes, 1830)

LUT Lut 53

Mesoprion fuscescens Valenciennes, (in C. & V.), 1830, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 6:538 (freshwaters of Celebes).

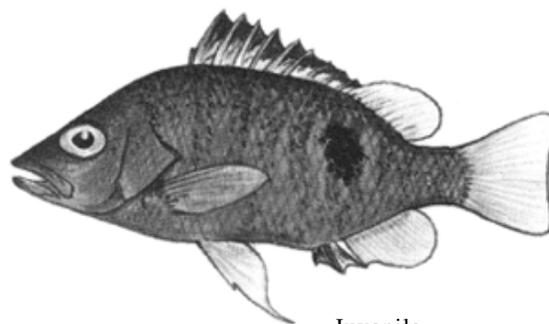
**Synonyms :** Mesoprion hoteen Richardson (1846).

**FAO Names :** En - Freshwater snapper; Fr - Vivaneau d'eau douce; Sp - Pargo de agua dulce.



See Plate XV, 58

**Diagnostic Features :** Dorsal profile of head moderately sloped; preorbital width about equal to, or slightly narrower than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 12, total gill rakers on first arch 18. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 to 15 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Scale rows on back rising parallel to lateral line. Colour: back and sides greyish-brown or olive, whitish on belly; a prominent black spot on back, bisected by lateral line, below anterior soft dorsal rays; juveniles with a series of diffuse blackish bars on sides.



Juvenile

See Plate XV, 58a

**Geographical Distribution :** Known only from the Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Indonesia, the Philippines and China.

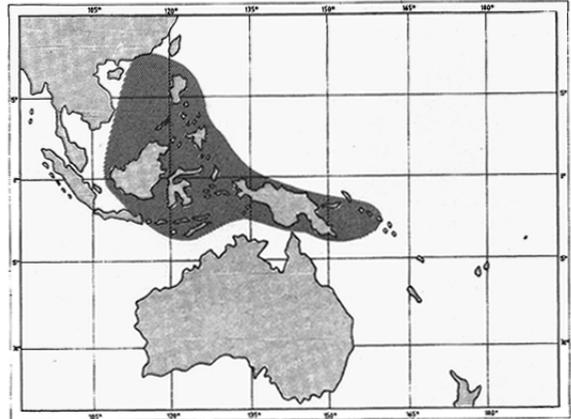
**Habitat and Biology :** Inhabits freshwater streams and brackish, mangrove-lined estuaries. Not reported from purely marine habitats.

**Size :** Maximum total length about 40 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries :** Apparently rare and of little interest to fisheries.

**Local Names :** THE PHILIPPINES: Kamang buhu.

**Literature :** Allen & Talbot (1985).



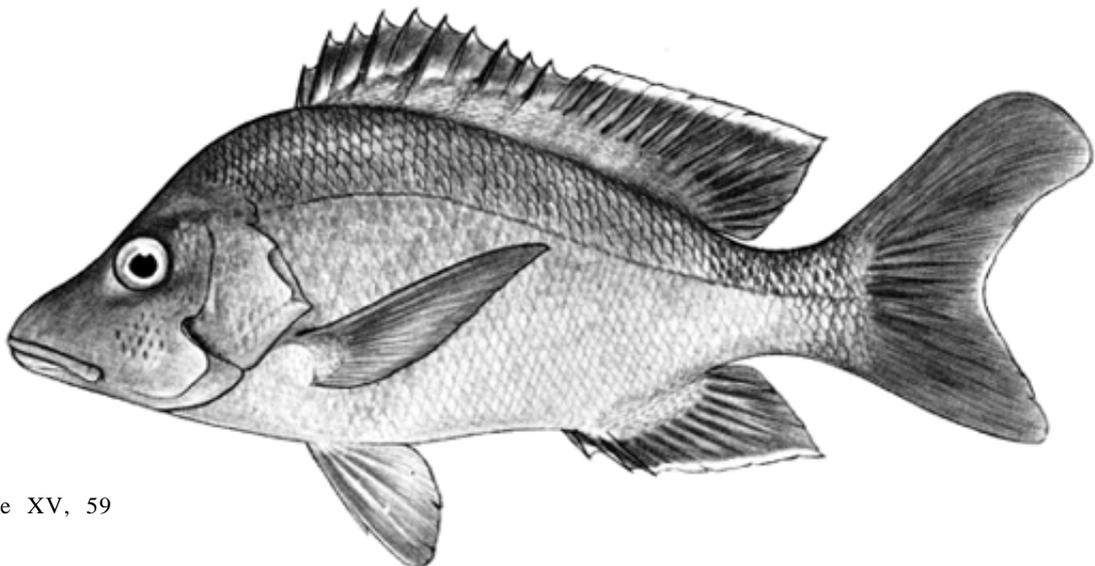
**Lutjanus gibbus** (Forsskål, 1775)

LUT Lut 4

Sciaena gibba Forsskål, 1775, Descript. Animal.:ix, 46 (Arabia).

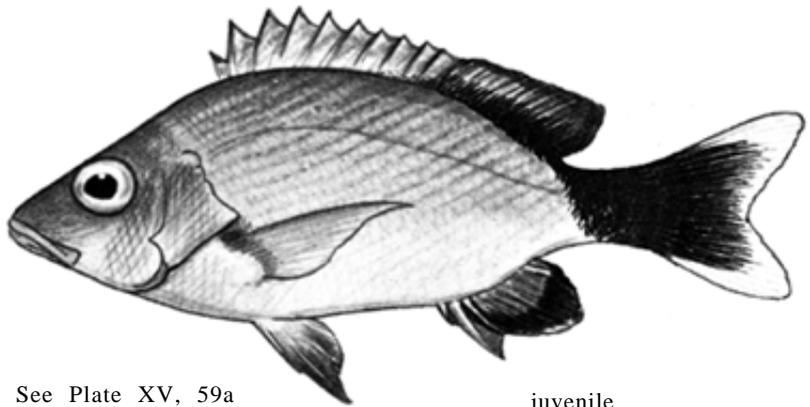
**Synonyms:** Diacope lineata Quoy & Gaimard (1824); Diacope striata Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); Diacope borensis Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); Diacope coccinea Cuvier (in C. & V., 1828); Diacope axillaris Valenciennes (in C. & V., 1830); Diacope rosea Valenciennes (in C. & V., 1830); Diacope tiea Lesson (1830); Diacope melanura Rüppell (1838); Mesoprion janthinurus Bleeker (1854); Genyorange bidens Macleay (1883); Lutianus tahitiensis Seale (1906); Lutianus comoriensis Fourmanoir (1957).

**FAO Names :** En - Humpback red snapper; Fr - Vivaneau pagaie; Sp - Pargo jorobado.



See Plate XV, 59

**Diagnostic Features :** Body relatively deep (greatest depth 2.2 to 2.5 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital bone broad, much wider than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob well developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue smooth, without teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 15 to 20, total rakers on first arch 25 to 30. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins pointed; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin distinctly forked with rounded lobes. Scale rows on back rising obliquely both, above and below the lateral line. Colour: red or grey, darker on back and upper portion of head; an orange hue on lower part of opercle and in pectoral fin axil; fins red or frequently dark brown to blackish; soft part of dorsal fin, anal and caudal fins with a narrow white margin; juveniles with a large round, black spot at base of caudal fin.



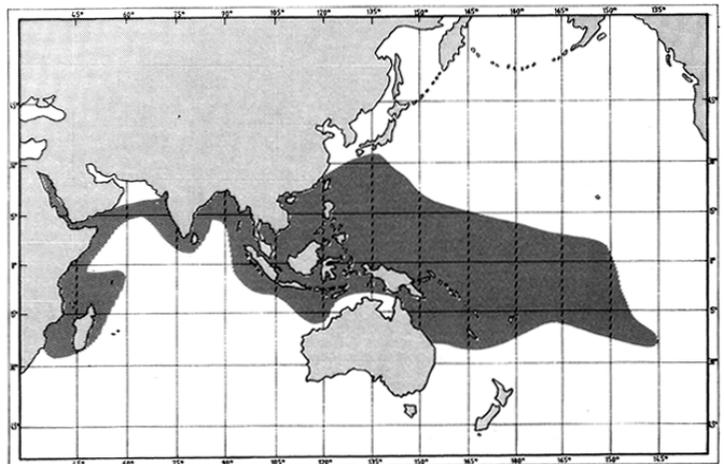
See Plate XV, 59a

juvenile

**Geographical Distribution :** Widespread in the Indo-West Pacific from the Society and Line Islands to East Africa, and Australia to southern Japan.

**Habitat and Biology :** Mainly inhabits coral reefs, sometimes forming large aggregations, which are mostly stationary during daylight hours. Normal depth distribution ranges from about 6 to at least 30 m. Feeds on fishes and a variety of invertebrates including shrimps, crabs, lobsters, stomatopods, cephalopods, echinoderms, and ophiuroids. Off East Africa spawning occurs mainly during spring and summer.

**Size :** Maximum total length about 50 cm; common to 35 cm. Matures at about 30 cm.



**Interest to Fisheries :** Caught mainly with handlines, traps and gill nets. Commonly seen in markets, usually offered fresh. Sometimes causes ciguatera poisoning, particularly around the Pacific Islands.

**Local Names :** AUSTRALIA: Paddle-tall; ELLICE ISLANDS: Te taaea; GILBERT ISLANDS: Te ikanibong; JAPAN: Hime-fuedai; NEW CALEDONIA: Queue en pagaie; PALAU: Keremlal; SAMOA: Mala'i; SAUDI ARABIA: Asmoodi; SOUTH AFRICA: Boggel-snapper, Humpback snapper; TAHITI: Tuhara; TANZANIA: Haraki; THE PHILIPPINES: Agba-on, Ahaan, Bambangon, Dapak, Maya-maya; TUAMOTUS (Raromia): Puaki (small), Tero (medium), Parai (large).

**Literature :** Kyushin *et al.* (1977); Randall (1983); Fischer & Bianchi (eds) (1984); Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola (1984); Masuda *et al.* (1984); Shen (1984); Allen & Talbot (1985).

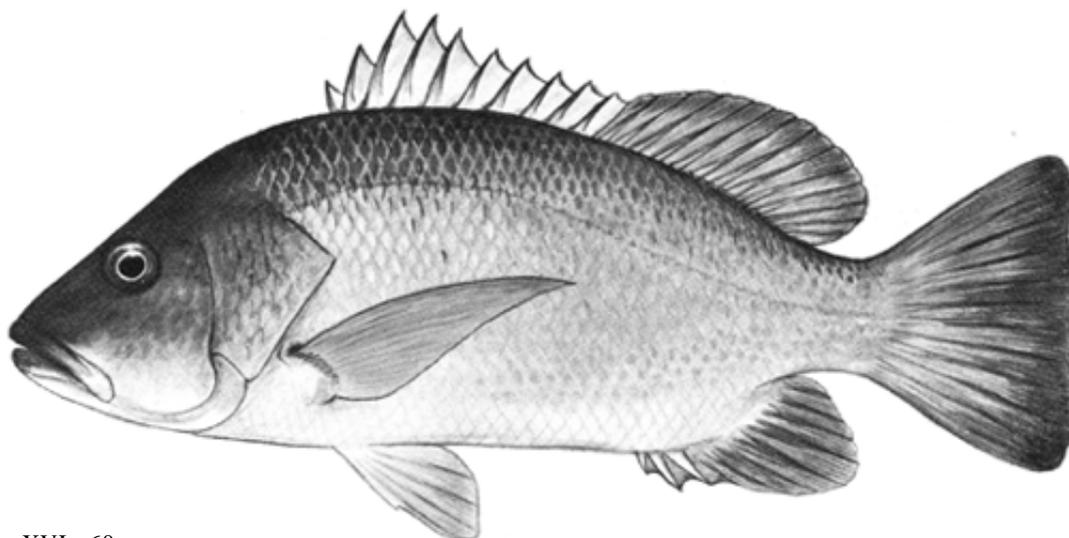
**Lutjanus goldiei** (Macleay, 1882)

LUT Lut 54

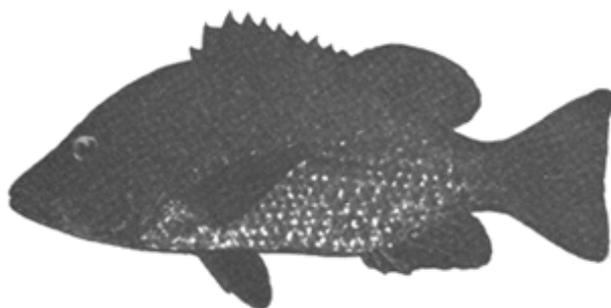
Mesoprion goldiei Macleay, 1882, Proc.Linn.Soc.New South Wales, 7:233 (New Guinea).

**Synonyms** : None.

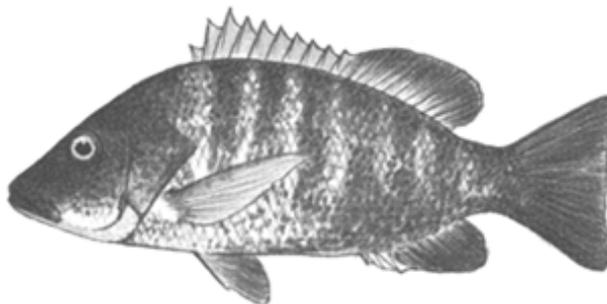
**FAO Names** : En - Papuan black snapper; Fr - Vivaneau de Papua; Sp - Pargo de Papua.



See Plate XVI, 60



See Plate XVI, 60b black variety



See Plate XVI, 60a barred variety

**Diagnostic Features** : Body relatively deep (greatest depth 2.2 to 2.8 times in standard length). Dorsal profile of head steeply sloped; preorbital bone relatively broad, usually much greater than eye diameter; preopercular notch and knob poorly developed; vomerine tooth patch crescentic, without a medial posterior extension; tongue with a patch of granular teeth; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) 9, total rakers on first arch 14 or 15. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 13 or 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; posterior profile of dorsal and anal fins rounded; pectoral fins with 16 or 17 rays; caudal fin truncate. Scale rows on back parallel to lateral line anteriorly. Colour: back and upper sides dark brown to charcoal-grey, lower sides and belly golden-brown to whitish; there are also distinct colour phases with the entire body blackish or with a series of 6 or 7 broad greyish bars on sides; fins dusky brown to blackish, sometimes with a yellow hue.

**Geographical Distribution :** Known only from southern Papua New Guinea between the Port Moresby district and the Fly River.

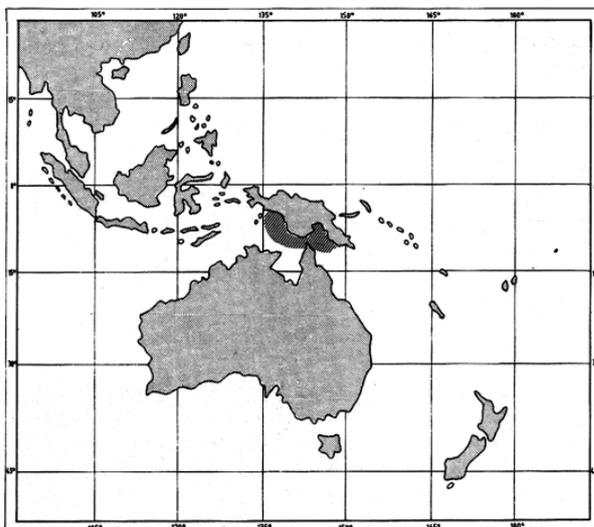
**Habitat and Biology :** Inhabits large freshwater streams. Not reliably reported from marine habitats but may occur in brackish estuaries.

**Size :** Maximum total length about 100 cm; common to 60 cm.

**Interest to Fisheries :** Occasionally seen in the fish market at Port Moresby. A popular sport fish forming the basis of a safari-angling industry. Caught mainly with handlines, rod and reel, traps and gill nets; also with spears.

**Local Names :** PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Papuan black bass.

**Literature :** Allen & Talbot (1985).



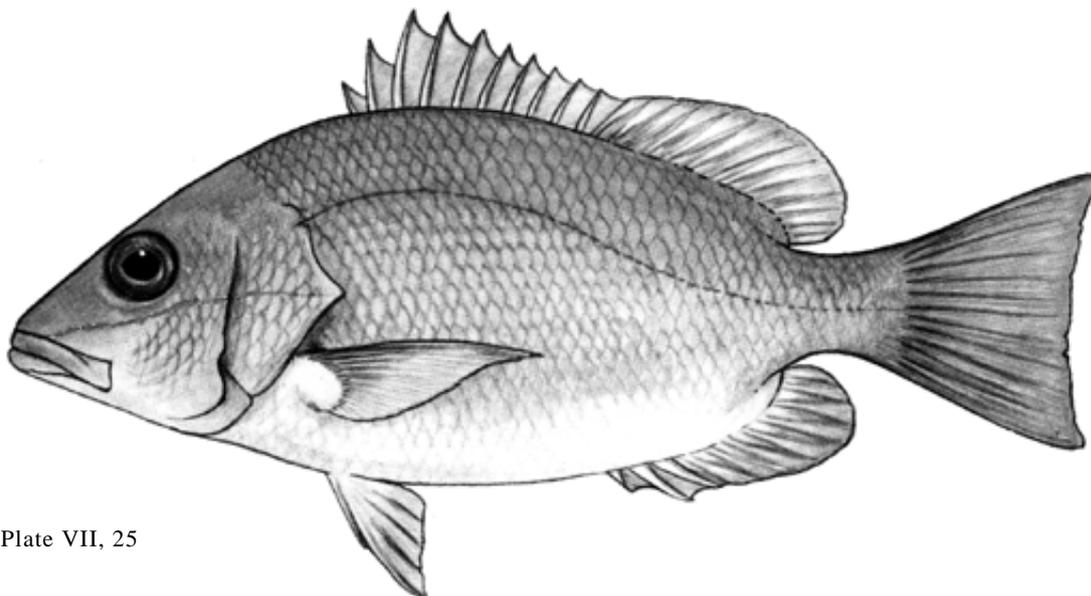
**Lutjanus goreensis** (Valenciennes, 1830)

LUT Lut 28

Mesoprion goreensis Valenciennes (in C. & V.), 1830, Hist.Nat.Poiss., 6:486 (Gorée).

**Synonyms :** Lutjanus guineensis Bleeker (1863).

**FAO Names :** En - Gorean snapper; Fr - Vivaneau de Gore; Sp - Pargo de Gorea.



See Plate VII, 25

**Diagnostic Features :** Body relatively deep. Head pointed, dorsal profile of forehead steep; preorbital bone broad; maxilla extending to about mid-eye level; vomerine tooth patch triangular, with a pronounced medial posterior extension; gill rakers on lower limb of first arch (including rudiments) about 13, total rakers on first arch about 19. Dorsal fin with 10 spines and 14 soft rays; anal fin with 3 spines and 8 soft rays; pectoral fins of adults not reaching level of anus, with 17 rays; caudal fin slightly emarginate. Scales moderate-sized, about 43